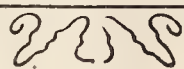


Urban District of Redditch.



Annual Report

on the

Health and Sanitary Circumstances

of Redditch,

FOR THE YEAR 1906,

—by—

James Stevenson, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

with the

Annual Report ^{of} _{the} Sanitary Inspector,


William Jameson,

Assoc. Roy. San. Inst.

Hewell Road, Redditch:

GEO. GREGG & SON, General Printers.

1907.



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REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
✻ For the Year 1906, ✻
TO THE
Chairman and Members of the Redditch
Urban District Council.

Redditch is situated on the borderlands of the Counties of Worcester and Warwick. It includes Redditch, Upper Ipsley, and Feckenham Urban Parishes.

The district is on the Keuper marl, subsoil is also marl. Height above ordnance datum varies from 330 to 550 feet.

Inhabited houses (1901 Census) 2,920.

„ „ (as calculated in June, 1906) 3,320.

Rateable Value, as per Valuation Lists, £53,722 4s. 11d.

Chief Industries :—Needles, fish hook, and tackle making ; manufacture of cycles.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Health Report for 1906. With the exception of the first three months, when Respiratory Diseases and Whooping Cough were prevalent, the health of the District during the year has been very good, and the death-rate has maintained the usual low level.

Successful trading and commercial activity have induced a large number of people to come and reside in the town, and altho' many new dwellings have been, and are being, erected (40 during the year) there is a great demand for houses suitable for the working classes. All available houses are occupied, yet I do not think that there is any overcrowding of at all a serious amount. The schools are in a few cases rather more full than they should be, but the local Education Committee are quite aware of this, and are hastening to remedy the defect by the provision of a temporary school, a site for which they are seeking in the west division of your district.

The population, as estimated by the Registrar-General's method, is 14,800, and on this figure all the year's statistics are based.

I fully believe, however, that this figure is too low. In June, 1906, it was calculated that there were 3,320 inhabited houses in the district, so that if we reckon on 4·6 inhabitants per house (1901 census), the population would be 15,272. In all probability this figure is about right.

Four hundred and thirty (430) Births were registered—males, 221 ; females, 209. Six of these were illegitimate—1·4 per cent. With the birth-rate over the country generally showing a tendency to get lower and lower, this number of births is very satisfactory, yielding as it does a rate of 29·0 per 1,000 for the year. This is well above the average of the past ten years, also above the rate for England and Wales (1906) which is 27·0 per 1,000.

The Deaths totalled 213—males, 112 ; females, 101. The rate therefore is equal to 14·3 per 1,000. These include the deaths of 10 "residents" of Redditch, who died in public Hospitals or Infirmaries outside the district. The rate is about the same as the average of the last ten years, 14·99 per 1,000, and is lower than that of England and Wales for 1906, 15·4 per 1,000.

Chief among the Causes were:—Respiratory Diseases (41), Heart Diseases (21), Premature Birth and Congenital Debility (17), Diarrhœa (16), Phthisis (9), Cancer (9), and Whooping Cough (7). 26% of the total deaths occurred in old people over 65 years of age, and 31% in infants under one year: sixty-six babies dying.

The Infantile Mortality figure, by which is meant the number of deaths which occur under one year of age as compared with every 1,000 births in the district, is therefore 153. The average for the past ten years is 168, so that 1906 is lower than the average, but we are much above the

figure of all England and Wales which is 133. The question of the saving of infant lives has for years engaged your attention. Much good work has been done, and if we are to judge by figures, much yet remains to be done. The provision of a Health Missioner by the County Authorities has had a most beneficial influence, and her advice and help are more than ever sought after. If parents would always follow that advice, many more infant lives, I feel sure, would be saved. The Health Missioner visits every baby soon after birth and carefully explains to the mothers what food to give, how and when to give it, etc., etc., and before going, leaves at the house a card which has full instructions as to diet printed on it. Visits are paid again where and as often as necessary. Consequently there is now NO EXCUSE for mothers who continue to feed their babies on improper food, use long tubed bottles or other improper methods of feeding. I am glad to say that there is indeed an improvement shown in these matters generally over the district, but I regret there are some mothers who are negligent, or (as they say) "have not the time" to attend to careful dietary. In addition to visiting the homes, the Health Missioner has delivered numerous Lectures to young people at various meetings. This is a most important part of her work, as our hope for success in future years greatly depends on the education in these matters of the younger generation in the town.

Table V states the causes of Infant Deaths—12 babies did not live one week, Premature Birth and Congenital Debility causing 17 deaths, Diarrhœal diseases caused 14. A very large proportion of the deaths from Diarrhœa took place in the Central Ward; in 1906, 15 out of 21, and for the past five years 35 out of 75. The reason for this probably is that the Central Ward is the oldest part of the town, there is more density of population, less air space round the houses, and consequent closer ash-pits and pan-closets. I would like to suggest for your consideration the advisability of having a more frequent system of scavenging in this ward during the summer months, and further, I would suggest that you should aim at gradually substituting W.C's. for pan-closets in the more crowded streets in this ward.

For the past three years there has been a welcome freedom from a serious epidemic of any one of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases. The number of notifications received in 1906, was 71; the average number received per year for the past ten years being 137. This freedom is due for the most part to the absence of Scarlatina in epidemic form, and to prompt isolation of a high percentage of our infectious cases in Hospital. While I quite recognise the fact that, when an "epidemic wave" appears, isolation hospitals have very little

value in preventing the spread of the epidemic, yet, I firmly believe that early removal of sporadic cases will often times nip a small outburst in the bud. Nineteen notifications of Scarlet Fever were received, 13 of which came from St. Luke's Ward. All of the nineteen were sent to Hospital. There was no death. There were 11 notifications of Diphtheria, seven of whom were sent to Hospital. There was one death. Your offer to supply Antitoxin gratis for the treatment of these cases in poor children is most helpful, and is taken advantage of. Best serum and syringe are always kept in stock. There were 30 cases of Erysipelas with one death and four cases of Puerperal fever with one death.

Enteric (typhoid) fever caused seven notifications, six of the patients being removed to Hospital. Two cases arose in a house in Clarke's Yard, and two in a house in West Avenue. In all, five houses were infected, and careful enquiry did not yield any information as to the cause in any of the five houses. In all, the drainage of the premises was good. In Clarke's yard, a pan-closet was in use which was built up against the back of the house near a small ventilating window. This pan-closet has been removed, and a w.c. erected at a suitable distance away.

There were no cases of Small-pox.

The Vaccination-Officer informs me that about 80% of the possible vaccinations were completed during the year, the remaining 20% being accounted for by postponements, removal to other districts, etc. Few parents take advantage of the "conscience clause" to prevent vaccination.

Measles was epidemic in 1905, so it was to be expected that we would see little of it in 1906. Such was the case. There was not any death from it, as compared with 12 deaths in 1905.

Whooping-cough (last epidemic in 1902 and 1903) was prevalent in the early months of the year and was responsible for 7 deaths.

Epidemic Diarrhœa dealt rather severely with us in August and September causing 16 deaths, 14 of which occurred in infants under 1 year of age. I have already pointed out to you the fact that this disease particularly affects the Central Ward.

I am glad to say that the Phthisis death-rate which has been gradually coming down for the past seven years, is lower than ever this year, being only 0.60 per 1,000 of the population. The average for the past ten years is 1.1 per 1,000. Redditch has in the past been a black spot on the County Map

as regards Phthisis, but we can certainly congratulate ourselves on the steady improvement which the figures of the last seven years show :—

Phthisis Death-rate (Redditch)—

1900	...	...	...	1 7 per 1,000.
1901	...	...	...	1'3 ,,
1902	...	...	...	1'2 ,,
1903	...	...	...	0'9 ,,
1904	...	...	...	0'69 ,,
1905	...	...	...	0 7 ,,
1906	...	...	...	0'60 ,,

Isolation Hospital.—19 cases of Scarlatina, 7 of Diphtheria, and 6 of Enteric Fever, were sent to the Joint Board Hospital during the year, a total of 32. The bill for Maintenance, Medical Attendance, etc., of these, comes to nearly £140, add to this £420, the share of Redditch for establishment charges, and we get a total of £560 as the cost of the Isolation Hospital for the year 1906. This is about equal to a 3d. rate.

As to the General Sanitary circumstances of the District good steady work has been done and many improvements made during the year. There was a great demand for houses and we have had no difficulty in having repairs done to roofing, spouting, ventilation, drains, etc., when attention was called to defects in one or other of these particulars. This specially applies to Walford, Red Lion, Albert, and Silver Streets, many dwellings being made more fit for habitation, yards repaved, drainage relaid, etc., etc. The Lodging-houses have all had w.c's. substituted for pan-closets, a great improvement. Where windows were found so constructed that they could not be opened, these were attended to. The Sanitary Inspector has personally superintended the re-laying of many drains, and property Owners have welcomed his services in this work.

As regards Sewage, the separate out-fall works for the Headless Cross sewage have been abandoned, and a new 15in. out-fall sewer constructed from a point near the District Council boundary in Evesham Road, through the Mason Orphanage Estate, across Birchfield Road, down the Soudan to Cemetery Lane, connecting with the existing sewer in Edward Street.

Another 15in. sewer has been carried from Hewell Road near Windsor Mills, along Brockhill Lane, Windsor Road, across Birmingham Road, connecting with the 21in. main out-fall sewer at Forge Mills. The cost of this $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of contour sewer was about £4,200.

The provision of this long length of sewer will facilitate the opening up, for building purposes, of a large area of land owned by the Hewell and Mason Orphanage Estates; and what is more important, enables the whole of the sewage to be dealt with by one Sewage Disposal Scheme. A new 8in. storm-water sewer has been constructed in Mount Pleasant for a distance of 884 yards at a cost of £300. Your Engineer and Surveyor has been instructed to prepare a scheme for the purification of the whole of the town's sewage with a view to the necessary work being commenced in 1907.

Excrement Disposal.—The number of pan-closets shows a slight decrease. Three middens were done away with. All new buildings erected were supplied with w.c's.

In connection with the disposal of House-Refuse I am glad to report that plans have been prepared and accepted for a two-cell back-feed Destructor with Babcock boiler to be erected on land adjoining the Electricity works. The amount of loan required is £3,500.

There has been little change during the year in the number of Bake-houses, Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cowsheds, etc. All these have been frequently visited and inspected, and it was seldom that any cause for complaint was discovered. They are more fully dealt with in the Sanitary Inspector's Report

Factories and Workshops' Act —As much time as possible was devoted to inspecting Workshops, and visiting Factories. The sanitary accommodation in all the latter is up to standard. The chief fault we have had to find in many of the Workshops is the want of cleanliness and ventilation.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have to thank you and the officials of the Council, for your kind support and courtesy during the past year, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES STEVENSON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



INSPECTOR of NUISANCES' . .

- Annual Report -

OF

THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT

. . Of Redditch. . .

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Seventh Annual Report, giving a review of the Sanitary Work carried out during the year ending December 31st, 1906.

During the year, under review, in a few cases it was necessary to threaten proceedings being taken for the non-compliance of Notices that had been served, this had the desired result. In every case the Works were put in hand immediately it was known proceedings were to be instituted.

It is pleasing to report that the improvement obtained in recent years has been well maintained.

A great change has been effected in some localities, where, owing to the dilapidated conveniences, and the carelessness of the tenants, some of the Courts and Yards were in anything but a satisfactory condition; some of the worst ones have been given attention; the owners induced to provide

suitable conveniences, etc., and by visiting these premises frequently after the improvements were effected, the tenants have been prevailed upon to exercise greater care, and with more frequent cleansing, some of the worst places have been transformed into wholesome areas.

In June a person was reported to the Sanitary Committee for having obstructed me in carrying out my duties; under the instruction of the Council, the person was summoned for assault, the case was withdrawn upon the defendant making a full apology and paying the cost incurred in the action.

Notices.

Two Hundred and Sixteen Notices were issued for the abatement of Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.

Of the total number nineteen were (Final) or Legal notices. One Hundred and Ninety Seven were (Preliminary) or Formal.

When the year expired there were Nine notices outstanding.

The appended table shows the nature of notices issued.

Clerical.

During the year Two Hundred and Seventy Nine Letters were written relative to Sanitary work. Of this number One Hundred and Eleven were letters of recommendation, suggesting sanitary improvements being carried out.

The more this system is practiced, it becomes more evident that it is the best way to obtain improvements.

Generally speaking Owners are ready to meet and discuss the matters mentioned, and when it is pointed out and explained, more often than not, the Owners see that it is to their benefit in the long run to carry out the work; and instead of merely obtaining the abatement of a nuisance, as would be the case when a Notice had been served, they give instructions for their premises to be put into a thoroughly good condition.

By following this course much of the friction which is usually associated with this office, is avoided.

List of Notices issued during the Year.

NATURE OF NOTICE.				No. Issued.	No. Out Standing.
Defective and Choked Drains	...	...	...	14	1
„ „ „ Water Closets	...	...	...	8	...
„ „ Foul Privies	...	...	...	32	2
„ Yard Pavements	...	...	...	3	...
„ Eave and Fall Spouts	...	...	...	27	...
„ Bell and Dip Traps	...	...	...	2	...
„ Ashpits	...	...	...	3	...
„ Sinks	...	...	...	3	...
„ House Roofs, Walls, Floors, and Ceilings	...	...	...	10	1
Houses without Proper Drains	...	...	...	2	1
Accumulations of Manure and Pig Wash	...	...	...	24	...
Animals and Fowls improperly kept	...	...	...	14	2
Houses in Filthy Condition	...	...	...	6	...
Dilapidated Wash-houses and Closets	...	...	...	7	1
Drains, not Trapped or Ventilated	...	...	...	2	...
Rain Water Tanks, in foul condition	...	...	...	3	...
Urinals, in foul and dirty condition	...	...	...	5	...
Yards and Courts, in filthy condition	...	...	...	16	...
Want of Proper Ashpits or Ashbins	...	...	...	4	...
Houses Overcrowded	...	...	...	7	1
Want of Sufficient Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	1	...
Sink Waste Pipes, connected to drain	...	...	...	1	...
Depositing Filth in Streets and Courts	...	...	...	11	...
House Cellar, in dirty condition	...	...	...	1	...
House Refuse, stored improperly	...	...	...	10	...
TOTALS				216	9

Sanitary Improvements.

The following Sanitary Improvements have been effected :—

- 43 Houses cleansed and limewashed.
- 3 Closets provided with flushing arrangements.
- 15 New water closets provided.
- 7 Additional pail closets.
- 38 Houses re-drained.
- 61 Choked drains cleansed.
- 29 Water closets repaired.
- 45 Drains repaired.
- 16 Disconnecting traps fixed.
- 16 Fresh air inlets fixed.
- 12 Inspection chambers built.
- 64 Sanitary gullies fixed.
- 2 Agricultural pipe drains abolished.
- 19 Glazed sinks fixed.
- 32 New sink pipes fixed.
- 19 Old brick sinks abolished.
- 53 Refuse receptacles, ashpits, provided or repaired.
- 7 Ventilation shafts fixed.
- 18 Defective bell traps abolished.
- 17 Yard pavements repaired or relaid.
- 7 Open catchpits abolished.
- 35 Eave and rain spouts repaired or renewed.
- 41 Accumulations of manure removed.
- 18 Nuisances from pigs abated.
- 9 Water wasting cases reported.
- 11 Overcrowding cases abated.
- 13 Smoke nuisances modified upon request.
- 24 House roofs repaired.
- 7 Rain water tanks cleansed.
- 14 Rain water tanks filled up.

Privy Middens.

The number of these Middens have been further reduced, three of the worst ones having been converted into Water Closets, with suitable drainage ; they were situated in Beoley Road, and William Street, besides being a decided Sanitary improvement a saving to the Council is effected in scavenging.

Water Supply.

The East Worcestershire Water Works Water has been laid on to eleven houses.

Two Wells, owing to suspicious conditions have been abolished, two others have been deepened and cleaned.

The other wells in use are in fairly good condition, and seeing that no infectious disease has occurred to any one using the water from them, it was not thought necessary to take samples to submit to the County Analyst for analysis.

Slaughter Houses.

These remain the same as last year viz. 'seven.'

Regular visits have been made, but little fault has been found. The greatest objection to the Slaughter Houses in this District is the fact that they are mostly constructed of wood, a material which, being porous, readily absorbs the liquid filth, and is not easily cleansed, although the occupiers have cleansed their premises regularly, it cannot but be admitted, that from a Sanitary point of view, a Public Slaughter House would be a benefit to the district.

Pigs have been slaughtered upon Butchers' private premises in one or two cases, but the practice was discontinued when it was known that observations were being made which would have been followed with proceedings had the practice been continued.

Unsound Meat, Etc.

Meat has received close attention, but none has been seized as unfit for food.

In only one case was any thing found to be diseased, that being a Beast's Heart and Spleen, but as soon as the Butcher's attention was called to their suspicious tubercular appearance, he promptly handed them over, when they were destroyed.

A case was reported to the Sanitary Committee in which a person who purchased a Rabbit from a shop, and after taking it home found it to be in a putrid condition; the Vendor at the time refused to replace it, he was however at a later stage seen and, after being satisfied that the Rabbit was unsound, he at once returned the money. The Committee considered there had been faults upon both sides, and as each party concerned was satisfied, no further action was taken.

Fish Market.

Regular attention has been given the Fish Market, but in no case was there found any Fish unfit for Sale.

The quality has been on the whole fairly good.

Tripe Boiling.

This is the only offensive trade carried on in the district, and unfortunately, every summer, complaints are received with reference to this trade. Upon making visits to the premises, I found that the nuisances arose through the dressings from the Tripe being allowed to accumulate on the tops of the gullies, and being at the time very hot weather, the stench was soon objectionable to any one in the vicinity.

The premises where the trade was carried on were regularly visited, this having the desired effect of causing the business to be conducted free from Nuisance.

Factory and Work Shops' Act, 1901.

The work entailed under this Act continues to increase.

During the year, Four Hundred and Two visits have been made.

Eleven Notices were received from the Factory Inspector for the district, all of which received attention.

Under this Act it was only necessary to serve Seven Legal Notices, which were complied with.

Thirty-four letters were written upon matters appertaining to this Act.

The work carried out was as follows:—

Factories with insufficient Closet accommodation	...	...	2
Workshops	„	„	4
„ Badly ventilated	...	...	3
„ Requiring limewashing and cleansing	...	...	25
„ Overcrowded	...	...	2
„ With defective floors	...	...	3

39

Six Workshops have become void, and Eleven new ones opened.

Shop Hours Act.

Enquiries have been made under this Act, but only one contravention was found. It was remedied as soon as the attention of the offender was called to it.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops' Orders.

Forty-nine persons are registered under these orders—seven less than last year.

Regular visits have been made to the premises, and during the year the steady improvement has been maintained, there are a few places which require alteration before it can be said that the premises affected by these orders are satisfactory.

Bakehouses.

Twenty-three Bakehouses are in occupation, one less than last year. These have been systematically visited. Fourteen cases where limewashing was required to be done, came under observation, verbal intimation was sufficient to get the work done in eleven cases, the remainder were dealt with by giving formal notice, which was complied with.

Common Lodging Houses.

The three registered Common Lodging Houses have been visited frequently and were, upon the whole, found to be well conducted. As the houses have, during the last two years, been provided with new Water Closets, it will be seen that in this respect they are satisfactory. A urinal is still required in order to avoid nuisances being committed near the houses. At certain times in the year the accommodation afforded by these houses is not sufficient, and as this has a tendency towards over-crowding, it is to be regretted there is not a proper Model Lodging House in the district.

Storm Water Drains.

Considerable time has again been devoted to testing drains in order to find any that were connected to the Storm Water Drains.

One hundred and sixty-five drains were tested, when it was found that a factory and nineteen houses were thus drained.

Steps have been taken which have resulted in the factory and sixteen houses being re-drained into the sewers, leaving three still under the Sanitary Committee's consideration.

House to House Survey.

This work has been proceeded with, (as time allowed) but the work in connection with the Storm Water Drainage Testing, interfered with it greatly, but I am hoping now that the registers have been provided, to do more of this work during the coming year.

Warnings to Tenants.

During the year, your attention was directed to the growing practice of filth being thrown into the streets.

Under instructions, bills were printed, and posted in the streets most affected, which have had good results.

Disinfection.

As in previous years, Disinfection has been carried out after all cases of Infectious Disease, as well as in other cases of a suspicious nature, upon request of any Medical Practitioner.

Again thanking you for the support and consideration afforded me during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAMESON,

FEBRUARY, 1907.

ASS. ROY. SAN. INST.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1906
and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of residents registered in public Institutions beyond the District.	Total Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all ages					Number	Rate*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	12,442	341	27.4	78	228	206	16.5	4				
1897	12,660	324	25.5	65	200	214	16.9	10				
1898	12,894	388	30.0	73	188	209	16.2	9				
1899	13,112	388	29.5	65	170	184	14.0	8				
1900	13,330	392	29.4	78	198	264	19.8	6				
1901	13,550	418	30.8	62	148	184	13.5	10				
1902	13,784	403	29.2	63	156	183	13.2	10	3	3	183	13.2
1903	14,039	405	28.8	55	135	181	12.8	10	6	9	184	13.1
1904	14,289	367	25.6	59	160	179	12.5	12	6	9	182	12.7
1905	14,543	384	26.4	39	101	212	14.5	5	1	14	225	15.4
Averages for years 1896-1905.	14,464	381	28.2	63	168	201	14.9	8				
1906	14,800	430	29.0	66	153	204	13.7	6	1	10	213	14.3

*Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 1,023.

Total population at all ages 13,493.

Number of Inhabited Houses 2,920.

Average Number of Persons per House .. 4.6.

(At Census of 1901).

Institutions within the District receiving Sick and Infirm persons from outside the district—Smallwood Hospital.

Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm persons from the District—Bromsgrove Infirmary and Workhouse; Alcester Infirmary and Workhouse; Joint Isolation Hospital at Bromsgrove.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District?—No.

Table III.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1906.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality					
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & upwards	Central	North West	Ease-more	Hollo-way	St. Luke's	Central	North-West	Ease-more	Hollo-way	St. Luke's
SMALLPOX	0																
CHOLERA	0																
DIPHTHERIA ..	11	2	6	1	2				2	7	1	1			6	1	
MEMBRANOUS CROUP	0																
ERYSIPELAS ..	30	3	0	3	7	12	5	7	7	8	4	4					
SCARLET FEVER ..	19		11	8					3	1	2	13		3	1	2	13
TYPHUS FEVER ..	0																
ENTERIC FEVER ..	7			4	2	1		4	0	1	2		4			2	
RELAPSING FEVER ..	0																
CONTINUED FEVER ..	0																
PUERPERAL FEVER ..	4					4			1	1	0	2					
PLAGUE	0																
Totals	71	3	13	21	19	19	5	11	13	18	9	20	4	3	7	5	13

Joint Isolation Hospital—Hill Top, Bromsgrove.

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death During Year 1906.

Causes of Deaths.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages).					Deaths in the Small- wood Hos- pital.
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Central	N'th West	Easem're	Hollow'y	St. Luke's	
Smallpox													
Measles													
Scarlet Fever ..													
Whooping Cough ..	7	5	1	1				3	1			3	
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ..	1		1									1	
Croup													
Fevers { Typhus ..													
{ Enteric ..													
{ Other Cont'd													
Epidemic Influenza ..	2					1	1				2		
Cholera													
Plague													
Diarrhœa	16	14	2					13	1	1		1	
Enteritis	5		3			1	1	2	1	1	1		
Puerperal Fever ..	1					1			1				
Erysipelas	1	1									1		
Other Septic Diseases	1				1						1		1
Phthisis	9				3	5	1	3		2	3	1	
Other Tubercular Diseases	5			1	1	3			1	2	2		
Cancer, Malignant Disease	9					7	2	1		1	2	5	
Bronchitis	22	12				3	7	6	3	5	5	3	
Pneumonia	19	7	8			4		6	3	3	3	4	
Pleurisy	0												
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ..	1						1	1					
Alcoholism	3					3			1	1		1	
Cirrhosis of Liver {													
Venereal Diseases ..	0												
Premature Birth ..	10	10						2	2	2	3	1	
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	0												
Heart Diseases ..	21			1		13	7	4	3	4	6	4	1
Accidents	6	1	2	1		1	1	2	1		3		1
Suicides	1					1					1		
Senile Decay	13						13	5	1	4	1	2	
Congenital Debility ..	7	7							2	3		2	
Marasmus	4	3	1						1	2		1	
Convulsions	2	2							1			1	
All Other causes ..	47	4	2	1	4	14	22	6	13	13	9	6	3
All causes ..	213	66	20	5	9	57	56	54	36	44	43	36	6

Table V.
Infantile Mortality During the Year 1906.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 wk	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-5 months	5-6 months	6-7 months	7-8 months	8-9 months	9-10 months	10-11 mons.	11-12 mons.	T'tl Deaths under One Year.
Smallpox																	
Chickenpox																	
Measles																	
Scarlet Fever																	
Diphtheria: Croup ..																	
Whooping Cough ..				1	1	1	3	1		1	1						5
Diarrhœa						1	1	1		1	1	1	1				9
Enteritis										1			2				4
Gastritis.. ..											1						1
Premature Birth ..	7	1	1	1	10												10
Congenital Defects ..	5	2			7												7
Injury at Birth ..																	
Want of Brest Milk ..																	
Atrophy, Debility ..						1			1	1							3
Tuberculous Meningitis												1					1
Tuberculous Peritonitis																	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..																	
Erysipelas								1									1
Syphilis																	
Rickets																	
Meningitis																1	1
Convulsions							1					1					2
Bronchitis						4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				12
Laryngitis																	
Pneumonia						2	1	1				2		1			7
Suffocation, overlying							1										1
Other Causes						1	1										2
ALL CAUSES: Certified..	12	3	1	2	18	10	9	5	2	5	5	5	5	1		1	66

Population Estimated to middle of 1906..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,800
Births in the year :	{	Legitimate ..	..	..	..	..	424
Illegitimate ..		..	..	..	..	..	6
Deaths in the year of	{	Legitimate Infants ..	..	..	..	..	62
Illegitimate Infants ..		..	..	..	..	..	4
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ..	..	..	..	..	..	(Net)	213

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES—including Factory Laundries ..	103	4	
WORKSHOPS—including Workshop Laundries ..	294	31	
WORKPLACES—other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.. ..	2	1	
Total	402	39	

2.—Defects Found.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Act:—				
Want of cleanliness	41	41		
Want of ventilation	3	3		
Overcrowding	5	5		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other nuisances	7	7		
Sanitary Accommodation	insufficient	2	2	
	unsuitable	4	4	
	not separate for sexes	1	1	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse ..				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses.. .. .				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total ..	63	63		

3.—Home Work.

Homework :—Lists received :—Twice in the year—Lists, 16 ; Outworkers, 50. Once in the year—Lists, 11 ; Outworkers, 44.	
Numbers of addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	8
Number of "Inspections" of Outworkers' premises forwarded to "	13
Number of "Inspections" of Outworkers' premises	96

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year	213
Bakehouses	23
Total number of Workshops on the Register	266

5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	11
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	11
Other	1

